

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1857.

NUMBER 69.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—*In Advance.*—Daily Journal, \$10; *Clarion* Daily \$1; *Tri-Weekly* \$6; *Weekly* \$5; *Evening Bulletin* \$6 a year or 128 cents a week; *Advertiser* \$12 a year; *Advertiser* and *Clarion* *Country Dailies* or *Advertiser* *WEEKLY* for \$5; *WEEKLY*—1 copy 25¢; 2 copies 50¢; 3 copies 75¢; 4 copies, \$1; 5 copies or more \$1 50 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

With the *Advertiser* and *Clarion* *Country Dailies* at the time subscribed for, the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or action will be taken to collect, and it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

NOTES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines \$1 00. One square, 10 lines \$1 00.

Do, each additional insertion, \$1 00. Do, two months, \$1 00.

Do, one week, \$1 00. Do, three months, \$1 00.

Do, two weeks, \$1 00. Do, four months, \$1 00.

Do, three weeks, \$1 00. Do, five months, \$1 00.

Do, four weeks, \$1 00. Do, six months, \$1 00.

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum, \$15 00.

One square, changeable weekly, per annum, \$40 00.

Do, do, do, two times per week, per annum, \$60 00.

Do, do, do, three times, do, do, \$100 00.

Advertisers publishing once in a week, above prices.

Advertisers publishing at intervals, \$1 for first insertion, and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisers not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Advertisers advertising quarterly, all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisers for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and suchlike, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editor columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements, 25 cents for first insertion and 12 cents for each subsequent change considered a new advertisement.

Advertisers for regular packers for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisers inserted only in the *Evening Bulletin* will be charged half price; if inserted in *Daily Journal*, one-third, after first insertion, in the *Evening Bulletin*, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisers kept on the inside of the *Journal* are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—*In WEEKLY JOURNAL.*—Each square, 10 lines, \$1 00. Do, 12 lines, \$1 00.

Advertisers must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full price.

No contractor for yearly advertisers will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1857.

THE MAIIS.—*The Cincinnati Postoffice.*—We have remained silent on the irregularities of the mails hoping for a reform, but matters are getting worse every day. It is a hard matter to trace in what postoffice or with which of the route agents the fault exists. We have now however a case in point, where it is traceable to the Cincinnati postoffice. For the last three days the Cincinnati papers mailed there early in the morning have not been received here until the following morning. Now the train leaves there at 10 o'clock in the morning with the mail, three hours at least after the papers were sent to the postoffice, yet they were suffered to lie there till 10 o'clock at night before they were forwarded. Some of the Eastern papers, which are received there in time to be forwarded by the night train, are kept till the following morning. We do not believe that Dr. Vattier, the Cincinnati postmaster, is aware of these delays at his office, and doubt not that he will have them promptly corrected.

The same thing happens on the route between Crestline and Indianapolis and Indianapolis and this point. Yesterday, for instance, we received three New York mails, while the preceding day neither a New York or Philadelphia paper came to hand. Sometimes we receive one New York paper, and all others of the same day come three or four days after in a Western mail. These are matters of course every day occurrence. The misinding of the mails may be attributable to the route agents and not to the postmasters.

To secure the speedy and regular delivery of the mail here, the mails from the Atlantic cities for this city, and also those intended for distribution here, should be made up in separate bags, so that they could be transferred from one railroad to another without delay, and the local agents should see that all such transfers are made promptly.

AN EVENING WITH THE POETS.—Ben. Cassedy, Esq., will deliver a lecture entitled "An Evening with the Poets" in Mozart Hall next Tuesday night. The scheme of the lecture, besides a running critical review of the poets, will embrace, we understand, a variety of illustrative poetical readings, which will constitute in themselves a prominent and highly attractive feature of the occasion.

We congratulate the lovers of intellectual entertainments on the delightful treat before them. Mr. Cassedy enjoys a high reputation as a scholar and a writer, and his powers of elocution are known to be of a very remarkable order. In the department of vocal gymnastics, his achievements are pronounced positively wonderful by the most accomplished elocutionists. His reading, we venture to say, will reveal beauties in many old familiar lines and some entire poems which will startle their conventional admirers.

LANTERNS.—We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. R. H. Gresham, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, of a beautiful specimen hand-lantern of tastefully constructed and combining every late improvement. Mr. Gresham is agent for the sale of lanterns of every style and description from a steamboat signal to a locomotive lantern from the extensive factory of D. D. Miller, of New York. Mr. G. is trying to build up a trade in such articles at Jeffersonville, and if those who need supplies of these articles will call to see his assortment his efforts will surely be successful.

APPOINTMENT OF CORONER.—Judge Garland has appointed Dr. J. M. Buchanan as the Coroner, in place of Dr. Bryan, resigned. This is a most excellent appointment. Dr. B. is fully qualified for the office, and all who know him will at once agree that he will make an honest, faithful, and capable officer. The Judge of the County Court could not have made a more fitting and satisfactory appointment.

Rev. W. W. Curry preaches at the Universalist Church to-morrow. Subject of discourse in the morning: "What constitutes a Christian Church?" In the evening: "The Bible Doctrine of the Devil."

It is said that William H. Aspinwall, Esq., of New York, sent home a painting the other day—a genuine Murillo, which was appraised in the custom house at \$30,000.

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

There were 6 feet 9 inches water on the falls last evening. The river was not falling as fast yesterday as on the preceding day. The weather was cloudy all day, and about 8 o'clock last night it commenced raining again.

For New Orleans.—The Empress, Capt. G. W. Norton, will leave for New Orleans this evening, from Portland. The E. was in command of Capt. Sturgeon last season and became a great favorite with travelers. She has splendid accommodations. Capt. Norton earned a high reputation as a commander years ago. He and his clerks, Capt. Reeder and Mr. Mullikin, are untiring in their attentions to passengers.

The Diana.—It will be seen from an advertisement that this steamer will leave for New Orleans on Thursday evening. Her cabin is very beautiful and it will be furnished with a magnificence that is not exceeded even by the Eclipse.

The steamer Time will leave for the Tennessee river to-day, and the John Bell for St. Louis.

The Jacob Strader is the mailboat for Cincinnati and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

We learn from the officers of the McLellan that the cabin of the Northerner had floated off, but was caught and moored at Columbus when the McLellan passed up.

The Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent of the 10th state that the Tombigbee river at that point had risen 28 feet and continued "to rise at the rate of six inches an hour. The whole country above is inundated. The rise will reach the highest marks known to our citizens. The lower part of the city will be shortly overflowed, and skiffs will be in demand."

The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate reports great damage by the freshet in the Tennessee river.

The following we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday:

Steamer Courier on Fire.—One Man Burned.—Last evening about 5 o'clock, as the crew of the steamer Courier, the Cincinnati and Wheeling packet, were lowering alcohol in barrels into the hold on the starboard side, one of the barrels descending the skid struck another, knocking the head in. The alcohol igniting by a lighted candle near by, produced a conflagration in the vicinity of the forward hatch that threatened for a time the total destruction of the boat. One of the crew, named Robert Kane, was saturated with the alcohol, and while crawling up through the hatch his clothes took fire, but he had the presence of mind instantly to jump into the river, and thus saved himself from being burned to death. His hair was burned off his head, and his face and neck were slightly burned. The boat's pump was quickly put to work, and with the aid of the fire department the flames were extinguished. The only damage sustained is the charring of several barrels of pork and lard stowed near the hatches. The upper timbers and bulk head are also charred, but not enough to do any material damage to the vessel. The freight will be taken out this morning, and all damages made good in time for the Courier to leave promptly at four o'clock this evening for Wheeling.

The money market has undergone no change. It is quiet. The banks are discounting none but A No. 1 paper. The selling rate for New York sight exchange continues at 1 prem.

The St. Louis Democrat, of Thursday, notices a rumor current in that city that the State Bank of Missouri would resume specie payments some time next week.

In the Tennessee Legislature, a resolution requiring the committee on banks to take into consideration that part of the Governor's message, recommending the winding up of the Bank of Tennessee, and to report a bill according to the suggestions of the message, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 41 to 25.

The general tone of the market is more buoyant but with only a moderate business at either the banks or note brokers. First class business paper sells at 7 1/2 cent. for selections, 9 1/2 cent. for the bulk of the street negotiations; second class sells slowly at any rate. We noticed an unusual business in the market, chiefly in the purchases by the drivers, many of whom are investigating the proceeds of their collections in their own obliques at 50 1/2 cent. Those who can buy in enough at this rate to clear their losses, can resume with a flourish, and "pay in full" the balance of their debts.

Foreign exchange continues irregular; bills at 60 days on London range from 105 1/2 to 110 for names usually considered first class.

There is considerable activity in the stock market, and prices are advancing. Mr. Adolph Muller says by authority of the Merchant's Exchange, the order of Dr. W. Dodd, Esq., Auditor of the State of Indiana, \$40,000 State of Indiana, 2 1/2 cent. stock, payable Jan. 1st, 1856, Interest payable 1st January and the 1st July, \$5,000 each, 1 1/2 cent. flat.

A small affray occurred at Centreville, Bourbon county, on Thursday week, between John Wood and a young man named Outfitt, in which the latter was badly cut in several places.

A laboring man fell into the hold of a steamboat last evening and had an arm broken. We did not learn his name.

REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.—The following anecdote appeared in the London Morning Post of the 24th June, 1850, and as one of the parties happens to be in our city at present, and has been very prominently before the public for some time, it will not be amusing to many: "One fine morning as the Princess Mary of Cambridge was walking in the garden of Buckingham Palace, she met Sir Robert Peel, the well known author of the scheme for the repeal of the corn laws of Great Britain. "Good morning, Sir Robert," said the Princess. "Good morning, your Royal Highness," answered Sir Robert, and after a few more salutations the Princess informed Sir Robert that "she had received a very elegant album from Prince George, and would be delighted if he would be the first to write in it." Sir Robert said "of course, of course, I shall do so with pleasure, if your Royal Highness will send it to me." After parting, Sir Robert, who had been, as was well known, a great martyr to Bumions, went to the celebrated Dr. Ealing and received his skillful aid, and when he returned to his library he found the very elegant album, set with precious stones, sent to him by the Princess Mary, with the request that "he would return it soon." Sir Robert, being still delighted with the great benefit he had received from Dr. Ealing's operation, opened the album and wrote the following lines:

"Should Bumion or Corn  
Your poor feet adorn,  
Ealing is the man you must go to;  
For soon, by his skill  
He'll remove every ill,  
And relieve you from anguish to to."

June 22, 1850.

The Princess, on receiving the album with the above, and also happening to have already been a patient of Dr. Ealing (and only in her sixteenth year), dispatched the following certificate to the Doctor, with a note commanding him to insert the same among his certificates in the public papers:

Next to Sir Robert Peel, England owes her gratitude to Dr. Ealing for removing our oppressive corn laws.

Buckingham Palace, June 22, 1850.

If we would judge from his success here, and the favorable opinion which is universally expressed as to his great knowledge of and expertise in removing from the foot corns and bunions, America may also be grateful to Dr. Ealing for having removed so many insufferable oppressions. Dr. Ealing's stay here is drawing to a close.

MARY.

TIKETS REDUCED.—As Dr. Boynton has given two of his eight lectures, it will be seen by the advertisement that tickets for the remaining six can be obtained for \$1 50—or for a lady and gentleman \$2 25. Cheap enough! See the advertisement.

## [For the Louisville Bulletin.] STRANGE.

By a rugged ledge  
That ribs the sea,  
We reached the edge  
Of the storied sea—  
Not a sound in the sedge—  
Not a sound in the sea.

The mild moon dip  
In the silent sea,  
And stooped, and sipped,  
From the flooded sea  
With a silver lip;

"Strange!" Were it strange that a stroller should slip,  
By an evil gait, and a sudden slip,  
Over the rocks,  
Over the rocks,  
Into the slumber of the sea?

Alas, for conscience charred and crooked!  
Over the ledge I leaned and looked—  
Over the ledge that seemed to be  
The brink of a black Eternity!—  
But the brain, as a molten metal, burned,

And I fancied, in sooth, that I discerned  
A *form* in the crimson-faced sea,  
With a voice from the depths upbraided me!

Bubbles! bubbles! as bright as eyes!  
In the myriad-faced sea,  
The bubbles break and I dash,  
Lest there should break, and be  
Whispers upon the sea!

Innocent Mother, and most divine,  
Mother in Heaven: Is it for me  
To soar from the Sodom of the sea—  
To rise, and to press my lips to thine?  
Ever to press my lips to thine,  
My lips to thine,  
My lips to thine!

Hell of the Heart! I wist,  
How lonesome is this sea!  
Lost is the only light—  
There is no moon for me.  
No moon, no moon, and no mate for me!

The cold, cold shores are swathed in mist,  
And the rugged rocks are wrapped in white shrouds!

Then, as God had said, "Thou worm!  
With thee we are at war,"  
The wrathful wrath of storm  
Drove in the last dim star.

Ho! ho! How the wind did howl,  
And a storm was on the sea;  
"Ho! ho!" said I to the sea,  
"Thy storm is sport for me!"  
Ho! ho! when a storm is in the soul,

And men there are whose very gold  
It were a curse to see—  
Gold! gold! O God! O God!  
And what is Gold to me?

FORCEYTHE WILLSON.

What will be its effect upon our party, is the only question which partisan politicians think it worth while to ask concerning any political measure.—*New York Times.*

IF YOU ARE GOING TO VOTE.

If you are going to vote, it is the only question which partisan politicians think it worth while to ask concerning any political measure.—*New York Times.*

If you are going to vote, it is the only question which partisan politicians think it worth while to ask concerning any political measure.—*New York Times.*

If you are going to vote, it is the only question which partisan politicians think it worth while to ask concerning any political measure.—*New York Times.*

If you are going to vote, it is the only question which partisan politicians think it worth while to ask concerning any political measure.—*New York Times.*

If you are going to vote, it is the only question which partisan politicians think it worth while to ask concerning any political measure.—*New York Times.*

If you are going to vote, it is the only question which partisan politicians think it worth while to ask concerning any political measure.—*New York Times.*

If you are going to vote, it is the only question which partisan politicians think it worth while to ask concerning any political measure.—*New York Times.*</

## EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1857.

A WORD ABOUT NICARAGUA.—As this country has for sometime past attracted much of the public attention, and is likely to do so for some time to come, a geographical description of it might be of interest to many readers who meet every day with newspaper accounts of events occurring there. Nicaragua lies between the 10th and 15th parallels of north latitude; it has an average length of 250 miles to a breadth of about 220, consequently has an area of about 55,000 square miles, which is about the size of the State of Illinois. One-tenth part of the whole surface of the State is covered by the Lake of Nicaragua, which is 110 miles long with an average breadth of 40 miles, and lies in the south-western part of the State, ten or twelve miles from the Pacific Coast. This lake receives a great many small streams of water, and discharges them again through the river St. Juan (pronounced San Juan), which, running from the south-western end of the lake, after a course of about 100 miles, empties into the Caribbean Sea, at Punta Arenas, in the south-east corner of the State. It was at this point that Walker landed with 450 of his military followers on the 25th day of last month. The river is deep, but narrow and crooked, and is navigable for small steam vessels from its mouth to the lake. Nicaragua is bounded on the south by Costa Rica, the most southern of the States of Central America; on the north by the State of Honduras; east by the Caribbean Sea; and west by the Pacific Ocean. It has about 300 miles of coast on either ocean. It was on the south-western side of the lake, and in the vicinity of Rivas and Grenada, that most of Walker's military exploits were performed.

Nicaragua has a population of 250,000 in all, counting the remnants of the aboriginal tribes, half-breeds, and Spanish; of the last there are but few, but they are in fact the strength of the State, being mostly priests and officers of government and owners of the soil and masters of the native population. Nowhere, perhaps, on the continent of America has the original population reached so great a depth of human degradation as in the Central American States. With no prospect but extinction or the most abject slavery before them, they are indolent, vicious, faithless, and filthy to the last degree, subsisting on the spontaneous bounties of nature, and, when this resource fails, on any description of offal or garbage that presents itself to their depraved palates. The climate is warm, and they require but little clothing, and this little is so filthy as to render the sight of them unbearably loathsome. Whether Walker's success would improve their moral or physical condition is a fair subject for speculation.

SUDDEN AND SINGULAR DEATH.—Mr. Samuel King, of Rising Sun, Ind., died very suddenly on Tuesday last. He became involved in financial difficulties, and his creditors in New York came on with large claims, made, Mr. King alleged, by his partner, without his knowledge, and closed his store. On Tuesday morning he rowed his children across the creek to school, and returning remarked to a neighbor that it was the last time he should cross. He told his wife that he should not live, and wished to tell her all about his affairs. She listened patiently, from deep sympathy, but not dreaming of such an event as his death. He, however, shortly after laid down and died, from no apparent cause but the deep grief and mortification caused by his pecuniary troubles.

THE HOUSE PRINTING.—Although a printer to the House has been elected, parties interested in the result are said to be enjoying a comfortable row among themselves. Demands have been made on Mr. Steadman to the amount of more than \$100,000 for services rendered in getting him elected. The bargain, by which Mr. Steadman was chosen, is said to be that Banks, of Virginia, was to have half the House printing, of which, if he gets it, Wendell is to have half and the printing of the blanks.

THE CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF THE DELHI PRINCES.—The Ayrshire Express has been favored with the following extracts from the letter of a young officer to his friends in England. It is dated Dugshire, a place about 40 miles from Delhi, 29th September last:

A few days ago Captain Hodson (of ours) went out and captured the King, and brought him in a prisoner. He is at present confined in his own palace. A few days later he went out again, and came up with the King's sons and grandson. He had only 100 native horsemen of his own regiment with him, and the enemy about 10,000—3,000 of whom were fully-armed Sepoys. Hodson saw it was no use attacking them, so he sent an emissary to tell the Princes that the game was up with them and that they had better surrender, which they did after some time and came up to Hodson, who immediately surrounded the carriage with his men. He sent for their arms, and, after hesitating some time, these were also given up, with seven elephants and lots of stores. On reaching the gaol, Hodson ordered the Princes out of the vehicle; they, imagining all was not right for themselves, began (native like) to talk and say they hoped there might be an inquiry into their conduct. Hodson said "cheep-rocks" (a quiet), and ordered them to take off all their fine clothes. When this was done, he said, "now get in again," and ordered the driver to proceed. He then beckoned to one of his men, and asked for a carbine, and, with his own hand, shot each and all of the three Princes. He then took their bodies into the city and laid them out for inspection in front of the Kotasalle, where those wretches had laid out their victims during the massacre.

The Plunder in Delhi.—A letter from a soldier of the 6th Carabiners says:

For a description of the riches of Delhi my pen is inadequate. Cashmere shawls, inlaid with gold, bodices covered with gold lace, skirts of dresses, watches, bars of gold, beds of silk and down, such as no nobleman's house in England could produce—you would see Sikhs carrying out of Delhi the first day as if they were almost nothing. A shawl, which in England would fetch £100, they were selling for four rupees, and you may depend our fellows were not behind them. It is supposed the Rifles will go to England with upwards of £1,000 each, though General Wilson has issued an order that the prizes shall be all put together and divided. Most of our men are worth upwards of 10,000 rupees.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The Dublin University Magazine says:

English English is something very different, not only from common colloquial English, but even from that of ordinary written composition. Instead of about 40,000 words, there is probably no single author in the language from whose works, however voluminous, so many as ten thousand could be collected. Of the 40,000 words, there are certainly many more than one-half that are only employed, if they are ever employed at all, on the rarest occasions. Why should any of us be surprised, if we counted them, with how small a number of words we manage to express all that we have to say either with our lips, or even with our pen? Our common literary English probably hardly amounts to 10,000 words; our common spoken English hardly to 5,000

### ITEMS.

The Hartford Press says that the Rev. L. Ludington, of New Britain, who formerly preached in the "Advent Church," in that village, has been sentenced to twenty days' confinement in the county jail for breaking the windows of the church maliciously and in the night season. It is said he was offended because another clergyman had been invited to preach in the church. Ludington was seen to smash in all the windows on one side of it and then go home.

The Post says the times are so hard in Minnesota that the people who can get away are emigrating to other States for the winter. One citizen of Hastings, who has \$32,000 invested in unincumbered real estate, was unable to borrow fifty dollars on a mortgage of the whole property, and had to pawn his watch in Milwaukee to pay his hotel fare.

Belchertown, as we learn from the Northampton Courier, is suffering from the complete stagnation of its principal mechanical business, the making of wagons. The commerce of Belchertown with this staple extends over the Union, if not to foreign lands, in ordinary times; but the revolution has blockaded the wheels, literally as well as figuratively, of this business.

Small Pox.—The small pox is prevailing in some portions of New York city, and has also made its appearance in Utica.

The Collins Steamers for the next four months, viz: January, February, March, and April, make but one trip per month, the next departure from New York being the 16th of January. December 5 completed their twenty trips for the year. The Cunard steamer America left Boston on Wednesday last, and the Canadian steamer Anglo Saxon, from Portland to Liverpool, leaves on Saturday, the 19th, (to-day).

Sweetening the Street.—Some scamp in Utica, a few nights since, bore into three hogheads of molasses, which were left on the walk, and the contents all ran into the gutter.

A Choice Present.—In the Historical Rooms of the Royal Atheneum, a splendid malachite table, presented to Gov. Seymour by the Emperor of Russia, occupies a prominent position. It consists of a slab, veneered with the malachite, in mosaic, and so delicately joined as to challenge the closest scrutiny, about five feet long by two wide, resting upon a bronzed frame, heavily gilt and burnished. The color of the material is like our verd antique marble, but a thousand times more delicate in color and shading. Malachite is the blue and green carbonate of copper, found in the mines of Siberia, but very seldom in large pieces. It is therefore sawed into thin strips by the lapidaries, and veneered to a coarse material, when used on an article like this table.

The Coming Winter.—Weather wisdom is a matter in which prophets are sometimes grievously mistaken. But the Penobscot Indians have been vacinating on the subject, and they say, "The beaver build um house high an thin," and therefore predict an "open" winter.

Messrs. Longman, having taken the advice of the highest authorities of the present day upon questions relating to the English language and literature, have signified their intention of having the word "telegraph" henceforth inserted in all dictionaries published by them.

Not Posted.—A green member of the Nebraska Legislature, when the election of the assistant clerk came up, called out, "Mr. Speaker, I move we vote vice versa." The whole house burst into a roar, and no knowing what it meant, green asked his right hand man if it was not in order, adding "that he didn't know anything about these d—d parliamentary rules."

The Tragedy at Staunton.—The fact that William Mullins had been killed at Staunton, Va., on Saturday night, by Dr. Daniel Dorney, pastor of the Catholic Church, has already been mentioned. Mullins, it is alleged, had seduced Miss Margaret Leigh, an esteemed Irish orphan, who kept house for Dorney. The latter sent for Mullins with the view of inducing him to marry her, as he had promised. On the arrival of Mullins he was invited by Dorney into his bed-room, leaving Miss Leigh and a few friends in the parlor. Subsequently the two men were heard having an altercation; a pistol was fired and Mullins found wounded, from which he soon died. The only positive evidence against Dorney is said to be his own admission.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Advertiser says the Spanish Ministry, notwithstanding their swagger and bluster, no more entertain the idea of fighting the Mexicans than did Lord Palmerston of a descent of the French upon the British coast, when he brandished his fork in post-prandial enthusiasm at the Emperor Napoleon, at Guildhall, the other day.

A Man Buried with a belt full of Gold Around Him.

About a month ago the body of a man, who was supposed to have been accidentally drowned by falling from some of the ferryboats, was found floating in the water near the Morris canal pier at Jersey City. Justice Bedford held an inquest, and caused its interment at Bergen. Letters were found upon the body of the deceased which showed him to be a German named Nicholas Werner, of Mascoutah, St. Clair county, Illinois, and that he was on his way to Jersey City. Justice Bedford addressed a letter to Mascoutah, relating the occurrence, and a day or two since the widow of the deceased made her appearance in Jersey City, and stated that her husband had a considerable amount of gold with him, which he carried in a belt around his waist. Her story was not fully credited, but to satisfy her Justice Bedford engaged undertaker Speer to exhume the remains, and the result was the finding of a belt about the body containing \$1,600 in gold. It may seem strange that this was not discovered at the inquest, but it is explained by the fact that the body, having been long in the water, was almost past handling, and was consequently not so closely examined as it might otherwise have been.—N. Y. Times.

MURDER OF TWO FEMALES.—On Tuesday, between twelve and one o'clock, two women, named Anna Gerber and Elizabeth Ream, were found murdered in the house of the former, situated on a by-road about three-quarters of a mile from Neffsville, Lancaster county, Pa. Mrs. Gerber was 55 years of age in October last. Mrs. Ream was near 60 years of age. A son of the latter is married to a daughter of the former, and they reside not more than a hundred yards apart.

Two men, one a negro and the other a mulatto, were seen to enter the house about fifteen minutes before eleven o'clock, and no other person was seen near or around the house until one o'clock, when Mrs. Gerber's daughter made the discovery. They were seen counting money after the murder. Two men answering their description have been arrested, the names of whom are Wm. Richardson and Alexander Anderson. They are residents of this city, and have long been known as thieves, spending a greater part of their time in the county prison. When searched, upwards of \$90 in gold and silver were found upon their person, which amount corresponds with that which Mr. Gerber says was in the possession of his wife.—Lancaster Express.

Chang and Eng.—The Siamese twins were taken down to Louisville the other day to be shown there.

The showman who had charge of them gave the conductor but one ticket for the two. The conductor demanded two tickets, as they were two persons. He replied that they never yet had bought more than one. Conductor must have another. Said the showman, "I bought the ticket for Eng. Chang can take care of himself; you can put him on the cars." As Chang could not go off without Eng., whose ticket was paid for, the conductor submitted with as good grace as he could.—Cn. Gaz.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.—The Senate of the State of South Carolina, on the 8th instant, without debate, disposed of the report and resolutions in favor of re-opening the slave trade by indefinite postponement. We cannot but express satisfaction with the removal from the council of the State of a proposal from the council of the State of a proposal from the court of appeals, and eight sworn witness have deplored the imperishable truth of the fact."

Several French pens are engaged in tracing and ascertaining the causes of the revolt of the Sepoys. When I reflect on the treatment of Oude, from which kingdom the great majority of them were drawn, I am disposed to repeat Sheridan's most eloquent explanation of the former Oude insurrection, after he had detailed the spoliation of the Begums:

"And yet, my Lords, I am asked to prove that there must have been machinations, forsooth, and the Begums' machinations to produce all this! Why did they rise? Because they were people in human shape; because patience under the detested tyranny of man is rebellion to that Power that gives us the forms of men commands us to maintain the rights of men. And never was this truth dismissed from the human heart—never in any time, in any age—never in any clime, when rude man ever had any social feeling, or where corrupt refinement had subdued all feelings—never was this one unextinguishable truth destroyed from the heart of man, placed as it is in the core and center of it by his Maker—that man was not made the property of man; that human power is a trust for human benefit; and that when it is abused, revenge becomes justice, if not the bounden duty of the injured. These, my lords, were the causes why these people rose."

### ITEMS.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Mrs. Partington, accompanied by Ike, having been out West and traveled over the Michigan Central Railroad, relates her experience:

"Ann Arbor," cried the conductor, looking in at the door. Mrs. Partington looked around, and seeing nobody move, she resumed her knitting. "Ann Arbor," said another voice at the door of the rear end of the car. "Well, I declare," said the old lady, "I hope they will find her. Can you tell me, sir," said she, reaching over the back of the seat and speaking to a gentleman with a plush cap on and a ticket sticking in front of it. "Who Miss Ann Arbor is?" "Nein ferstan," replied he. "Well," she continued, "I didn't mean nothing harmonious, and it wouldn't have cost you anything to give a civil answer." The man looked persistently out of the window, and the cars moved on, Mrs. Partington consoling herself with the reflection that Ann Arbor must be in the other car.

"Cheslea," cried the conductor. "My gracious!" said Ike, starting up here, "I'm gwine home to get my fi-fope." The moving cars prevented his getting out.

"Paw Paw," cried the conductor. The Brahmin Poo Poo, thinking himself called, arose with dignity in his seat, and removing his cap, looked around. Ascertaining that it was the name of a station, he subsided again into the half nap from which he was roused.

THE COUNTESS CASTIGLIONE.—This celebrated Piedmontese beauty, who "turned the head of the head of the nation" in Paris last year, thereby creating much scandal, is the subject of the following paragraph in a recent Paris letter:

In the way of private letters, I have just received one myself from Turin, in which the return to that capital is described of a certain fair lady, whose renown for beauty is thought to have been rather too notorious last winter in Paris. The Countess C. judged it fitting, it would seem, to reappear in public with a degree of luxury that her compatriots would not agree to think in keeping with her fortune. Her splendid equipage was drawn by horses above all price, whilst powdered lacquies surrounded it on all sides; but this kind of display has been less to the taste of the Piedmontese public than to that of the Parisians, who provided there luxury, rarely examine its origin; and the Turinese society of all classes is said to have forced the Countess C. to comprehend that she would be better at her ease elsewhere than in her husband's native town.

NOVEL ATTACHMENT.—One of those singular cases of attachment, which we occasionally hear of between animals of the most dissimilar natures, exists between a pig belonging to Mr. John Grover, of this city, and a half grown cat.

Shortly after purchasing the pig and placing him in his new quarters, a kitten, less than two weeks old, belonging to a litter living in the loft above the sty, accidentally fell into the porker's premises. The pig, instead of eating the puny intruder, as most of his relatives would have done, seemed pleased with his company, and showed her every attention consistent with his hogish nature. How she was sustained during the first few weeks, when she needed a mother's care, no one knows; but kitty soon made herself at home, and was always to be found stretched upon the pig's back, or, more often, in what appears to be her favorite place, upon the top of his head between his ears, when he lies at rest. He rises with great care, so as not to displace her; when he walks about, she sits quite at ease upon his back; and, when he takes his food, she walks slowly down his nose to the tub and eats with him, snarling, as it would appear, his "bed and board." He seems to take a pleasure in caressing her with his snout, and when she gets in his way, gently removes her with the same hogish member. He appears to watch over her with a jealous care, attacking any one who may enter the sty to molest her. The case is as well authenticated as it is remarkable.

Salem Register.

A Man Buried with a belt full of Gold Around Him.

About a month ago the body of a man, who was supposed to have been accidentally drowned by falling from some of the ferryboats, was found floating in the water near the Morris canal pier at Jersey City. Justice Bedford held an inquest, and caused its interment at Bergen. Letters were found upon the body of the deceased which showed him to be a German named Nicholas Werner, of Mascoutah, St. Clair county, Illinois, and that he was on his way to Jersey City. Justice Bedford addressed a letter to Mascoutah, relating the occurrence, and a day or two since the widow of the deceased made her appearance in Jersey City, and stated that her husband had a considerable amount of gold with him, which he carried in a belt around his waist. Her story was not fully credited, but to satisfy her Justice Bedford engaged undertaker Speer to exhume the remains, and the result was the finding of a belt about the body containing \$1,600 in gold. It may seem strange that this was not discovered at the inquest, but it is explained by the fact that the body, having been long in the water, was almost past handling, and was consequently not so closely examined as it might otherwise have been.—N. Y. Times.

MURDER OF TWO FEMALES.—On Tuesday, between twelve and one o'clock, two women, named Anna Gerber and Elizabeth Ream, were found murdered in the house of the former, situated on a by-road about three-quarters of a mile from Neffsville, Lancaster county, Pa. Mrs. Gerber was 55 years of age in October last. Mrs. Ream was near 60 years of age. A son of the latter is married to a daughter of the former, and they reside not more than a hundred yards apart.

Two men, one a negro and the other a mulatto, were seen to enter the house about fifteen minutes before eleven o'clock, and no other person was seen near or around the house until one o'clock, when Mrs. Gerber's daughter made the discovery. They were seen counting money after the murder. Two men answering their description have been arrested, the names of whom are Wm. Richardson and Alexander Anderson. They are residents of this city, and have long been known as thieves, spending a greater part of their time in the county prison.

When searched, upwards of \$90 in gold and silver were found upon their person, which amount corresponds with that which Mr. Gerber says was in the possession of his wife.—Lancaster Express.

Chang and Eng.—The Siamese twins were taken down to Louisville the other day to be shown there.

The showman who had charge of them gave the conductor but one ticket for the two. The conductor demanded two tickets, as they were two persons. He replied that they never yet had bought more than one. Conductor must have another. Said the showman, "I bought the ticket for Eng. Chang can take care of himself; you can put him on the cars." As Chang could not go off without Eng., whose ticket was paid for, the conductor submitted with as good grace as he could.—Cn. Gaz.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.—The Senate of the State of South Carolina, on the 8th instant, without debate, disposed of the report and resolutions in favor of re-opening the slave trade by indefinite postponement. We cannot but express satisfaction with the removal from the council of the State of a proposal from the court of appeals, and eight sworn witness have deplored the imperishable truth of the fact."

Several French pens are engaged in tracing and ascertaining the causes of the revolt of the Sepoys. When I reflect on the treatment of Oude, from which kingdom the great majority of them were drawn, I am disposed to repeat Sheridan's most eloquent explanation of the former Oude insurrection, after he had detailed the spoliation of the Begums:

"And yet, my Lords, I am asked to prove why these people arose in such concert; there must have been machinations, forsooth, and the Begums' machinations to produce all this! Why did they rise? Because they were people in human shape; because patience under the detested tyranny of man is rebellion to that Power that gives us the forms of men commands us to maintain the rights of men. And never was this truth dismissed from the human heart—never in any time, in any age—never in any clime, when rude man ever had any social feeling, or where corrupt refinement had subdued all feelings—never was this one unextinguishable truth destroyed from the heart of man, placed as it is in the core and center of it by his Maker—that man was not made the property of man; that human power is a trust for human benefit; and that when it is abused, revenge becomes justice, if not the bounden duty of the injured. These, my lords, were the causes why these people rose."

AT COST!

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs.

We will, from this day until January 1, 1858, sell our large and elegant stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BON-TON.—A few copies left of this choice Book of Fashions for December. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

1857.

## LAST WEEK

IN

LOUISVILLE.

## CORNS

AND

## BUNNIONS,

</div

# TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,  
At the National Trunk Emporium,  
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF  
Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet  
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,  
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the  
National Trunk Emporium,  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

"Pantoscopic Glasses" a humbug.



THE importance made upon the public for some time past by advertising the "Pantoscopic Glasses" as con-co-con-concave—superior to all others and which cannot be had in Louisville or any other place except of Dr. Von Moschzisker, at the Galt House," deserves an exposure.

That people will be humbugged and are made to pay well for it is known, but that Dr. M. sold a Mr. A. a pair of the "Brazilian Pebbles" in a concavo-concave-mirror" and that they are nothing but common perfidious soft glasses, is not well enough known. A gentleman of one of the most respectable places in his profession informs me, whereof any jeweler in the city could have supplied this gentleman with the same kind of glasses for seventy-five cents or the genuine "Pebbles" for two dollars. A pair of these vicious "Pebbles," bought of the advertising "Pantoscopic Glasses," are now at my store and can be inspected and tested.

It especially refers to Messrs. John Kitts, Wm. Kendrick, and J. J. Hirschbuhl, who have examined the above glasses and also to Mr. Hunter, the glass cutter, for their quality and merits.

M. C. RAMSEY, 483 Main st.

Presents for Christmas and New Year

SOLD AT COST UNTIL FIRST OF JANUARY.

I am selling, from now until the 1st of January, my own manufactured FINE EVERLASTING and DURABLE articles, at reduced manufacturing prices, also other suitable souvenirs for presents at reduced prices, in order to keep my hands employed.

All orders filled at lower rates than usual promptly and warranted.

Diamonds set and reset. Plating and repairing done.

Also watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

J. DOLFINER,  
No. 113 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.  
ds & dtbcs

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS  
AT AND BELOW  
Cost of Importation.

CRUTCHER & MILLER,  
Importers and Jobbers,  
MAIN STREET,

Are now offering, at their new Retail Store, under  
MASONIC TEMPLE,  
Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets,

Great Bargains

IN ALL KINDS OF  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Many Articles being offered

REGARDLESS OF COST!

Will positively close in a few days.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.

CRUTCHER & MILLER.

47 J&B

VOGT & KLINK,  
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and  
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,  
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.  
52 Third street, near Market, Louisville,  
Kentucky.

55 Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

\$17 wj & dj&f

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR  
THE SEASON.

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHOT STOCK, AND  
HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDEN CITY, which, with our regular assortments of PITTMALING and SPLINT, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.

W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and  
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of  
same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,  
Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FACTORY AND FURNITURE.

Having increased our facilities, we are  
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve  
Pianos per week. We will respectfully  
inform our wholesale and retail pur-  
chasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the  
increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the fact, for the last five years, WE HAVE  
RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition  
with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Warecorner of Main and  
Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,  
Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO

GREAT BARGAINS  
IN  
Dry Goods.

BOBES,  
BAYADERS,  
MOUSSELINES,  
CLOAKS,  
VELVETS,  
and  
EMBROIDERIES  
at  
COST,  
and  
COTTONS,  
LINENS,  
HOSIERY,  
GLOVES,  
RIBBONS,  
FLANNELS,  
STAPLES,  
and  
DOMESTICS  
at  
Reduced Prices

MARTIN & PENTON,  
96 Fourth st.

619 J&B

Fancy Goods and Toys

FOR HOLIDAY SALES.

W. W. TALBOT, 95 Fourth street, is now  
in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

bought at greatly reduced prices, which will be sold accordingly.

Among the assortment are many new and elegant Toys never before brought to this market. Dealers supplied at low rates.

W. W. TALBOT,  
417 J&B 98 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

GENTS' FINE SEWED AND PEGGED  
French Calf Boots in store and for sale at  
OWEN & WOOD'S,  
485 Market st.

BOYS', YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS.

A general assortment for sale at  
OWEN & WOOD'S.

AT COST,  
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs.

We will, from this day until 1st January, 1858, sell our large and elegant stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs at PRIME NEW YORK COST FOR CASH.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

416 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical  
Goods, 539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

Tuning and Repairing Musical  
Instruments.

We have in our employ two of the best  
Piano-Fortes and Musical Instrument Tuners and Repairs in the United States.

Persons wishing such work done in a reliable  
manner should leave their orders.

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., between Second and Third.

414 J&B

HATS AND CAPS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We are selling our stock of Hats and Caps, which  
are large, complete, and fresh, at prices to suit the  
times.

PRATHER, SMITH & CO.,  
485 Main st.

414 J&B

WE INVITE EVERYBODY IN WANT  
OF HATS, CAPS, and FURS to call at the  
PATERSON, BROWN, & CO., Main street, where they are selling their  
large stock at Eastern cost for cash.

PRATHER, SMITH & CO.,  
485 Main st.

414 J&B

AT COST,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs.

We will, from this day until 1st January,

1858, sell our large and elegant stock of Ladies',  
Misses', and Children's Furs at PRIME NEW  
YORK COST FOR CASH.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

416 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Great inducements are now offering to  
cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or  
retail, by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,  
539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

414 J&B

PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says "there are musical times among certain politicians at the Capital." We suppose so. We understand there have been a good many overtures among them—though none as yet for the public ear.

**THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.**—We make the following extracts from the details of the proceedings of the Legislature on Thursday:

In the Senate.—Mr. Mallory offered the following joint resolution, which he over one day under the title "Resolving in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Public Printer be authorized to print fifty copies of the report of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society for the years 1856 and 1857, at the use of each of the members of the present General Assembly, and to be paid for the same by the Society; two hundred copies for the State Library; ten copies for the use of each of the local societies in the State; and that the Auditor be directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the necessary amount to pay the expense of printing said reports, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

### LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. Epler, a bill to amend the charter of the Franklin Insurance Company of Louisville, Judiciary.

Same, a bill to provide for the election of special judges of the Louisville city court, and to authorize the marshal to appoint deputies, Judiciary.

Same, a bill to amend chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, Judiciary.

Same, a bill for the benefit of Elenor G. Vance, Judiciary.

Mr. Andrews, a bill to make persons liable for misrepresentations in the sale of personal property, Judiciary.

Mr. Mallory, a bill to amend the Statute of Frauds, Agriculture Society; Agriculture and Manufactures.

**REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE.**

Mr. Muir, a bill to define the jurisdiction of the Louisville Chancery Court; referred to Committee on Judiciary.

**TO THE HOUSE.**—Mr. Kehoe, Federal Relations, resolution from the Senate as follows:

WHEREAS, resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Ohio, and from other *superannuated* sources, touching the question of slaves, have been forwarded to the Governor of Kentucky, and by him referred to the Legislature, which, in our opinion, is an unconstitutional and fanatical interference with our domestic institutions; therefore—

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the subject of slavery, from whence it came, with his official endorsement thereon, asking in the name of Kentucky that hereafter these States respectively keep within their own jurisdictions resolutions and such doctrines, and cease their unauthorized interference with the domestic institutions of Kentucky.

With an amendment striking out "superannuated sources," and insert *in situ* thereof, "States," the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Lindsey offered the following as a substitute for the resolution as amended:

WHEREAS, The Governor of this Commonwealth having laid before his General Assembly certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, and Hamlin, Maine, and Connecticut, on the subject of slaves, the extension thereof into the Territories of the United States, and on the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States; and this General Assembly having considered the same, and adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved* by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the subject of slavery within the State where it exists, whether as to continuance, control, gradual, or immediate extinction, belongs exclusively to such States.

*Resolved* further, That by the constitution and laws of the United States, the right to recapture a slave, who has escaped from its owner and fled to any other State, or into any Territory of the United States, is plainly authorized and secured; that the plain right of the citizens of the several States of the Union to carry slaves with them in passing through any of the States, or to remove to and settle in any of the Territories of the United States with their slaves or other property, and then to hold them or it, under the constitution and laws of the United States, as their slaves, is a natural right; and until the citizens of the United States, residing in such Territories, shall form a State by adopting a constitution which prohibits slavery, and abolishes the same.

*Resolved* further, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the rights of the several States, as contained in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and now preserved by the General Assembly, are not conceived in language, or in spirit promotive of peace and good will among the people of the States and protective of the rights of the slave States, and should be reconsidered, rescinded, or repealed by the General Assembly.

*Resolved* further, That it is the opinion of the good people of this Commonwealth, as it is of this General Assembly, to stand by the compromises as contained in the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve and perpetuate the integrity and honor of the several States, as well as the Union, according as it is expressed upon the great seal of our beloved Commonwealth, "United we stand, divided we fall."

*Resolved*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth transmit a copy of the same to the Governors of the several States and Territories, their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before their several Legislatures, and before Congress.

Mr. Burns proposed an amendment to the substitute, as follows:

And now, the substitute by adding "the Kansas-Nebraska act" after the word "compromises" in the fifth resolution. The resolutions and amendments were then ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Federal Relations.

### OFFICIAL.

#### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1857.

Present—E. D. Weatherford, President, and all the members except Alderman Burton.

The Clerk presented the following business:

A report from the Auditor on the appropriations to December 17, 1857, and an estimate of the receipts for the present fiscal year, and

On motion of Alderman Duvall a resolution was adopted referring said reports to a special committee consisting of the Committees on Finance and Streets of both Boards, with a request to meet at the Auditor's office at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

Claims in favor of John Austin and A. H. Bryan were severally referred to the Finance Committee.

A report of expenses incurred at the Workhouse during the past month was referred to Workhouse Committee.

A report from the City Engineer, giving the apportionment of cost for regrading, repaving, and resurfacing side walks on the South side of Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, H. Hustatter contractor, and

On motion of Alderman Howard, from the Street Committee Western District, a resolution was adopted

receiving said work.

A resolution was read from the Mayor giving his objections to an ordinance from the Common Council for the further prevention of desecrations of the Sabbath day, and the question was taken on the passage thereof, the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, said ordinance was rejected by the following vote:

Yea—None.

Nays—Mr. President Weatherford and Messrs. Duvall, Kalfus, Rousseau, Crawford, and Howard—6.

A message was read from the Mayor giving his objections to the passage of an ordinance from the Common Council to regrade, repave, and resurface sidewalks on Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson; and the question was taken on the passage of said ordinance, the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, and the same was passed by the following vote:

Yea—Mr. President Weatherford and Messrs. Hall, Duvall, Kalfus, Rousseau, Crawford, and Howard—7.

Nays—None.

### CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Police, \$2,370 for services during the month of November, 1857;

Street Hands, Western District, \$255 73 for work from 12th to 25th November;

Street Hands, Eastern District, \$161 60 for work from 12th to 25th November, 1857;

M. Fillion \$55, for stone, &c.;

John Austin \$7 50, for burying paupers;

Ormsby, Blair, & Co. \$1 50, for hardware;

Morton & Griswold \$65 75, for poll books;

A. H. Bryan \$77 70, for Coroner's fees;

M. W. Redd \$2,765 98, final estimate for work on Clay street wharf;

Henry Dennis, assignee of P. B. Muir, surety for S. B. Moorehouse, \$12 58, for completion of Jackson street sewer;

George Meadows \$4,180, final estimate for extension of Markethouse, No. 5;

W. A. & E. H. Nally \$82 98, for paving brick furnished Street Inspector, W. D.;

Street Hands, Western District, \$225 01 for work from November 26th to December 10th, 1857;

Street Hands, Eastern District, \$200 92 for work from Nov. 26th to Dec. 10th, 1857;

R. Biggs \$1 60, for gas fittings to Markethouse;

L. M. Hospital \$59 68, to defray expenses during the month of November, 1857.

A resolution from the Common Council requiring M. W. Redd to remove certain earth from Sixth street, Portland, was referred to Street Committee, Western District, and thereupon Alderman Howard reported against the adoption thereof, which was concurred in.

A communication was read from the Mayor, recommending a change in date of, and mode of assessment for city taxes, which was referred to Revision Committee.

A communication was read from the Mayor, transmitting the resignation of L. B. White, City Marshal, and accompanied with a resolution from the Common Council, accepting said resignation, and requesting the county court to order an election to fill said vacancy, to be held on the 2d day of January, 1858, and, on motion of Alderman Rousseau, the same was rejected.

The bonds of John Scott, warden of the Portland Fire company, was presented and referred to the Committee on Elections and Bonds.

Alderman Rousseau from Revision Committee reported against an ordinance from the Common Council to protect public cisterns, which was concurred in, and said ordinance was adopted.

A petition to have cleansed the alley between Hancock and Clay, and Madison and Chestnut sts., was read and referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The report of the sexton of the Western Cemetery from the 1st to the 15th of Dec., 1857, showing seven interments, was read and filed.

A report was read from the auditor in regard to the amount charged to hospital account for the year ending March 10, 1857, which was referred to a special committee of Messrs. Monsarrat, Pope, and Newmann.

The Mayor submitted the resignation of L. B. White as marshal of the City Court of Louisville, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Pope, from said committee, reported a resolution requesting the County Court of Jefferson county to order an election on the 2d of January, 1858, to fill said vacancy, which was referred to the Finance Committee with leave to report at the present session, when

Mr. Lyons, from said Committee, after investigation, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor to borrow said sum from the commissioners of the sinking fund or some one of the city banks, in order to meet said liability, which was adopted.

A petition to have cleared the alley between Hancock and Clay, and Madison and Chestnut sts., was read and referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The report of the sexton of the Western Cemetery from the 1st to the 15th of Dec., 1857, showing seven interments, was read and filed.

A report was read from the auditor in regard to the amount charged to hospital account for the year ending March 10, 1857, which was referred to a special committee of Messrs. Monsarrat, Pope, and Newmann.

The Mayor submitted the resignation of L. B. White as marshal of the City Court of Louisville, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Pope, from said committee, reported a resolution requesting the County Court of Jefferson county to order an election on the 2d of January, 1858, to fill said vacancy, which was referred to the Finance Committee with leave to report at the present session, when

Mr. Lyons, from said Committee, after investigation, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor to borrow said sum from the commissioners of the sinking fund or some one of the city banks, in order to meet said liability, which was adopted.

Alderman Rousseau, from the Revision Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council regulating the license of beer-houses, or places for retailing malt liquors exclusively, and the price thereof, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from the same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council requiring a license for the sale of beer and other malt liquors when drunk at the place of sale or on the same premises or adjacent thereto, and prescribing the penalty for selling without a license, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Rousseau, from